

[CONFIDENTIAL]

S E L E C T I O N S

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ,

Received up to 18th September, 1885.

P O L I T I C A L.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 12th September, observes that the British Government is reported to have formally accepted the Russian proposals about the delimitation of the frontier. At first, Panjdeh was claimed on behalf of the Amir, but subsequently the place was surrendered to Russia. Although the St. Petersburg Government has relinquished its claims to the Zulfikar Pass, it has made some still more extravagant demands and the British Government has admitted them, as has been stated by the *Pioneer*. Mr. Gladstone should not be blamed for his weak Central Asian policy when the Conservatives in turn have exhibited little firmness and have yielded to Russia. The *Najm* will not be surprised if the Russians seize Herat ere long, for they are still as busy as ever with their military preparations. Forty-four thousand men are said to be on their way to Central Asia from the Caspian. The railroad has already been completed to within seven miles of Kizil Arvat, and three thousand labourers have been lately sent from that place to push on the line.

Frontier question.

Circulation,
275 copies.

Aiyub Khán has made over some sketches and papers containing a history of Herat to the Russians. All these things tend to the conclusion that war with Russia is inevitable. The British Government is alive to this contingency, and has decided to increase the Indian garrison by thirty thousand native and ten thousand European troops. But where will the money come from? The Indian tax-payer can hardly afford to bear new burdens.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Raftq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 12th September, says that the Amir of Kábul lately related to Rája Muhammad Ataulla instances of Russian tyranny and oppression which came to his notice during his stay in Russia. The Rája has been pleased to make mention of the instances in a private letter to the editor, and they are briefly as follows :— (1) Every man has to pay a tax of £2 to the Russian Government on the birth of a son in his family ; (2) if any person builds a new house and leases it to others, it becomes the property of the State after he has realized the cost by rent ; (3) a Russian can enter on any one's premises under the pretence of shooting birds ; (4) when Musalmáns prepare food for their use on the day of a festival, Russians throw into it something the use of which is forbidden by the Muhammadan religion, and consequently the former are obliged to make over the whole of the food to the latter. The *Raftq* observes that Rája Ataulla Khán prays in the letter that this country, which enjoys such peace and tranquility under British rule, may never be placed under such a tyrannical Government. Every native should say Amen to the prayer.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 14th September, referring to Lord Randolph Churchill's Budget speech, praises his Lordship for his promise to advocate the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee to enquire into the Government of

India, but condemns his attack on Lord Ripon as unjust. Lord Ripon did more than any other Viceroy to popularize British rule among natives. Lord Lytton spent thirty millions sterling on an unnecessary Kábul war. Does Lord Randolph Churchill mean that Lord Ripon should have also spent an equal sum on another Afghán war? Had the Government of India seized any portion of the Amir's dominions, the relations between the British Government and Abdul Rahmán would not be so satisfactory as they are at present. Again, Lord Ripon has been blamed for not taking precautions against the advance of Russia. But the Central Asian question did not come to the front in his Lordship's time. Moreover, he could not do anything without the consent of the Home Government, and it is well known that Mr. Gladstone had full confidence in the St. Petersburg Government. The charge as regards reduction of taxation is equally unjust. The finances having been in a satisfactory condition at the time, Lord Ripon was quite right in giving some relief to the tax-payer. (The *Koh-i-Nár* and the *Akhbár-i-Ám*, of the 5th September, also argue that the Secretary of State's attack on the late Viceroy's administration was unjust and unfair.)

The *Bhárat Jñan* (Benares), of the 14th September, alluding to the questions of child-marriage and permanent widowhood among Hindus, observes that the two questions stand on different footings : child-marriage has not so much to do with religion as enforced widowhood. If a Hindu gave his widowed daughter or sister in marriage he would at once be turned out of society. But no one would be ostracised for deferring the marriage of his daughter or sister till the age of eighteen or twenty. It is well known that, among Kanojia Brahmins, girls, whose parents are unable to give rich dowries, remain unmarried during life ; hence Government can interfere with child-marriage without difficulty. The *Jñan* would fix the marriageable age of girls in this country at 11 years. Mr. Malabari's recent proposal for the formation of a committee consisting of

Circulation,
1,750 copies.

representatives from different classes of the Hindu community to collect opinions and consider the subject, is a very sensible one.

Circulation,
182 copies.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 8th September, regrets to say that cultivators in Oudh are ignorant and adhere to their old implements of husbandry. But Talukdárs can do much in the way of improving agriculture, if they choose to do so. Their Anjuman is rich enough, and it cannot make a better use of its funds than by establishing an Agricultural School and engaging the services of Maulvi Muhammad Husain for the purpose. It is believed that an Exhibition will be held at Lucknow. Government and the Municipal Board will contribute Rs. 5,000 each towards its expenses, and the rest of the cost will be paid entirely by the Anjuman. Is the Anjuman richer than Government itself?

The same paper regrets to say that native ministerial officials in the public service are, as a rule, very poorly paid. In the offices of Tahsildárs, clerks are paid Rs. 10 or Rs. 12 a month. The climax is reached in the Postal Department where Dák munshis receive Rs. 3 a month each! Even railway coolies can earn a larger income. Natives are blamed for being corrupt. Could European officials keep their hands clean on such low rates of pay? The minimum pay for a clerk should be Rs. 25.

Circulation,
415 copies.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Harda), of the 9th September, referring to the new Central Provinces Courts Bill, observes that the Bill is no great improvement on the present law. The proposed alterations, such as they are, have been introduced more with a view to relieve Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Tahsildárs of civil work than to promote the interests of litigants. Like other provinces, there should be a High Court in the province. If financial considerations prevent the

establishment of a High Court, the province should be allowed a Chief Court, or at least an additional Judicial Commissioner should be appointed. One Judge, however able and experienced he may be, is more liable to err than two Judges would be.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 6th September, says that Lady Dufferin has been able to acquire great popularity at every place where she has had occasion to go. Her stay in this country is no exception to the rule, and she has already given repeated proofs of her sympathy with native women. She has commenced the study of Hindi, in order that she may be able to converse with native women and promote their welfare. She has lately been pleased to create a fund for affording them medical aid. The importance of the scheme cannot be exaggerated. Several thousands of native women are carried to an early grave every year from want of female doctors. The *parda* system will be an impediment in some measure to the education of native females, but the difficulty will gradually vanish. There is one thing objectionable about the collection of subscriptions for the fund. Donations appear to have been given by native chiefs under official pressure. Native noblemen who would not contribute a farthing to still more useful movements set on foot by their countrymen, have liberally come forward on the present occasion. The fact is that they are entirely at the mercy of the Foreign Office, and must do what they are bidden to do. They are given to understand that if they contribute to funds like the one in question, they will receive titles and honours, and that in case of default they will incur the displeasure of the Foreign Office. However, seeing that they are frequently put to quite unnecessary expenses by that office, the subscriptions given by them to such a useful object must be approved.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Raft-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 12th September, says that the Countess of Dufferin's Fund is professedly intended to encourage the

The same.

Circulation,
400 copies.

spread of medical education among native women. But the *Raftq* will not support the movement until provincial committees have been established, for it fears that the scheme may be a mere missionary project, and that the Fund may be placed entirely at the disposal of female missionaries. The way in which subscriptions are being collected for the Fund is very objectionable. Only the other day Lord Dufferin himself issued a Resolution, forbidding Government officers to realise donations from native princes for any object of public utility without the special sanction of the Supreme Government. But they could easily avoid these orders by collecting subscriptions through their wives, as his Lordship is doing.

Circulation,
10 copies.

The *Lahore Gazette*, of the 5th September, highly approves of the movement, and observes that it is sure to be attended with more or less success as it has the support of important personages. But liberal scholarships should be offered to induce native women to come out of their retirement for education.

Circulation,
275 copies.

The Najmu-l-Akhbār, (Etāwah), of the 12th September, says that the Department of Agriculture and Commerce is a most useful one, but that it has proved a failure in these provinces, owing to its having been placed in charge of a civilian who has received no regular agricultural training. A District Officer might as well be made a Civil Surgeon. All that the Civilian Director has done is that he has fixed examinations for patwāris and kanūngos and ordered them to keep a number of registers. A man like Maulvi Muhammad Husain, Deputy Collector, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. is best qualified for the Directorship. He has been appointed only an Extra Assistant Commissioner on Rs. 250 a month, but works as an Assistant Director in the Department in question! He is allowed the second class travelling allowance, while the head clerk of the Director's Office, who is in a way subordinate to

him, receives the first class allowance ! On the other hand, a Bombay civilian, who was able to gain only the second class certificate at the College, was at once appointed Director of Agriculture in that Presidency on Rs. 1,800 a month. What has become of the recent declaration of Lord Dufferin that selections are made for the public service by merit ? Maulvi Muhammad Husain should have endeavoured to change his black skin rather than have undergone the trouble and expense of going to England for education.

The Ázád (Lucknow), of the 15th September, is glad to say that Maulvi Muhammad Husain has lately received an increase of Rs. 100 to his pay. But this is not enough. The Maulvi should be elevated to the Directorship.

Circulation,
182 copies.

The Áftáb-i-Panjáb (Lahore), of the 7th September, concurs with the *Safir-i-Panjáb* in condemning the employment of sweepers as public executioners, on the ground that both Hindus and Musalmáns regard the touch of that class as pollution.

Circulation,
560 copies.

The same paper gives an account of the case of a native at Bánda, who, finding his wife with a paramour at his own house, killed them and also another man, who was in the house at the time ; and remarks that the Sessions Judge of Bánda rightly inflicted a very light punishment on the accused. The Allahabad High Court subsequently raised the sentence to eight years' imprisonment. The *Áftáb* praises the Sessions Judge and the High Court for the leniency with which they have dealt with the accused, and blames the British Government for the grant of freedom to women and the increase of adultery in consequence.

The Ghamkhwár-i-Hind (Lahore), of the 12th September, is jubilant over the elevation of Pandit Rám Nárayan, vakíl, to the bench of the Lahore Chief Court.

Circulation,
300 copies.

Elevation of Pandit
Rám Nárayan to the
Lahore Chief Court.

observes that the native population of the Panjáb cannot be sufficiently thankful to Sir Charles Aitchison and Lord Dufferin for this favour. It will be no exaggeration to call His Honour a Naushirawán. It is to be hoped that the Pandit will justify his selection and show to the public how false and malicious was the general charge of incompetence brought by Anglo-Indian journals against natives. The appointment of Pandit Rám Nárayan to the Chief Court is a new feather in the cap of Kashmiri Brahmins. Pandit Shám-bhu Náth, the first Native Judge of the Bengal High Court, also belonged to that community. The *Ghamkhuár* has issued a supplement, lithographed in letters of gold, in honour of the occasion.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 12th September, in commenting upon the same subject,

The same.

is glad to say that Pandit Rám Nárayan, who was represented by it, in its issue of the 23rd May last, as one of the natives best qualified for a Judgeship in the Chief Court, has been elevated to the office. Sir Charles Aitchison will be always remembered with gratitude by the native population of the Panjáb for this concession.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 10th September, highly approves of the appointment of Pandit

The same.

Rám Nárayan as a Judge of the Chief Court, and thanks Lord Dufferin and Sir Charles Aitchison for the appointment. *The Koh*, of the 12th idem, observes that the *Civil and Military Gazette*, referring to the memorials forwarded to Government by some native public associations of the Panjáb in favour of the elevation of a native to the Chief Court, declared that the associations did not represent native public opinion. But the joy evoked by the admission of the Pandit to the court from the native population gives the lie to the *Gazette*. (The *Reformer*, Lahore, of the 12th September, expresses satisfaction at the elevation of the Pandit, and remarks that his speedy elevation is due to

the agitation of the native press. The *Panjabi Akhbār*, Lahore, of the 12th September and some other papers notice the Pandit's elevation with satisfaction, and praise Sir Charles Aitchison and Lord Dufferin for it.)

The *Praydg Samáchr* (Allahabad), of the 9th September, says that owing to the ambiguity of the Persian character the translator, attached to the District Judge's office at Allahabad, made a very serious mistake in translating the vernacular records of a Sessions case. In the police report there was a sentence to the effect that no bones of the head were fractured. The translator mistook the word *nahin* (not) in the original for the word *tín* (three), and consequently his translation of the sentence was that three bones of the head were fractured. When the case came on for hearing, the suspicions of the Court were aroused as regards the truthfulness of the police report, as the person who had been assaulted by the accused had no signs of severe hurt on his head at the time. When the Sub-Inspector of Police was asked what his report was, the mistake was discovered. The Judge became angry with the translator and asked him what explanation he had to give. The police report was shown to several Barristers-at-Law, vakils and Court officials, who were experts in deciphering Urdu, and they all said that the word *nahin* looked very like *tín*. This satisfied the Judge, and then the translator was let go. Such is the ambiguity of the Persian character. Sir Alfred Lyall would earn the lasting gratitude of the people if he made Hindi the Court language in these provinces.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Shafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 12th September, is surprised at Dr. Roper Lethbridge having been knighted. If he had rendered any important services when in Government employ, the title would have been bestowed at the time of his retirement: hence the honour can only have reference to his opposition to the Ilbert Bill. An

Circulation,
400 copies.

Bestowal of the title of
K. C. S. I. on Dr. Roper
Lethbridge.

enemy of the native population can expect every honour from the Conservatives.

Circulation,
225 copies.

The *Hindi Pradip* (Allahabad), for September, urges the introduction of Hindi in the Octroi Office at Allahabad, for the convenience of traders, who are mostly acquainted with that language. About six months ago a trader imported *ghi* (clarified butter) and paid duty for it, but the octroi clerk gave him a receipt for oil-cake and appropriated a portion of the sum paid by him, to his own use. The clerk's fraud was discovered, and he was dismissed. The introduction of Hindi would make such frauds almost impossible.

Circulation,
106 copies.

The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 7th September, complains that the standard of age fixed for candidates for admission to the public service. The *Akhbār* is of opinion that the limit should be raised to 30 years.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Hindustānī* (Lucknow), of the 6th September, says that the *Oudh Akhbār* is indignant at its opposition to the new rules for the appointment of Tahsildārs in these provinces. In answer to its strictures the *Akhbār* observes that it is not the business of a newspaper to criticize the measures of Government, and that no one is qualified for a Tahsildārship without 17 years' experience of revenue work. The *Akhbār* is of opinion that graduates are not fitted for Tahsildārships. It is worse than useless to answer such statements. If the *Akhbār* is guided by no ulterior motives in its defence of the rules, it should once more carefully read the comments of the *Hindustānī*.

The *Bhārat Jīvan* (Benares), of the 7th September, in its local news column, states that a woman lately died of cholera at Assi, leaving no heir. Hence the arrangement of her funeral devolved on Government. The way in which she was conveyed to the river cannot be too strongly condemned. The men who carried her suspended her to a pole by a rope one end of which was tied round her neck and the other round her legs! She wore the same old clothes in which she was dressed at the time of her death. No other covering was put on her. Whenever the men who carried her were tired, they threw her down on the ground in a most careless manner. It is needless to say that the spectacle was a very painful one to the passers-by. One man carried her bed and sheets on his head behind her. Why was she not covered in the sheets and carried on the bed? Of course the money she had left was sent to the Government Treasury!

Circulation,
1,750 copies.

The *Lahore Gazette*, of the 5th September, adverting to the question of retrenchment of public expenditure, is surprised that Deputy Commissioners in the Panjāb have received an increase of pay at a time of such financial pressure. It would be the height of folly to dispense with the services of native Government servants, who have to support large families with their small salaries. Such a measure would effect no great saving, but would only cause much discontent. People are already disaffected towards Government in some degree, owing to the maintenance of unjust distinctions of race. Natives are heavily burdened with taxation, and Europeans are allowed to kill them with impunity. Native convicts have to pull the *punkha* for their European companions in the jail. The best way to curtail public expenditure is to employ natives on a large scale on smaller pay than that allowed to Europeans in conducting the administration.

Circulation,
100 copies.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Waqáya-i-Álam* (Gházípur) of the 7th September, referring to the near approach of the Muharram and the Dasehra, urges that district officers should be on the alert and take precautions against the occurrence of religious riots. Proper arrangements should be made at every place for the celebration of the festivals in consultation with respectable Hindus and Musalmáns, and ill-disposed persons among the two communities should be required to execute bonds for good conduct.

The same paper, in its local news column, states that the Magistrate is aware that a Tahsildár in the district has sold justice in a case. The Tahsildár's method of assessing the license-tax is also most objectionable. He appoints one of his friends or relatives, and sometimes some relative of the prostitute whom he keeps, to do the work for him. The man so deputed at first wilfully makes high assessments, but afterwards reduces the assessments in the case of those who pay him something.

Circulation,
361 copies.

The *Ghamkhwár-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 12th September, censures the practice of allowing retired Tahsildárs, Superintendents of Settlement Offices, and other Government officials in the Panjáb to join the bar. These old officials cannot perform the duties of vakils properly.

The same paper urges the establishment of a separate Legislative Council in the Panjáb, and observes that the Lieutenant-Governor would be entitled to the lasting gratitude of the people if he bestowed this desirable boon on them.

The same paper states that it appears from the Panjáb Civil List that the same native Civil officers have been employed in Belochistan for many years. As officers are exposed to the disadvantages of exile and other hardships in that country, they should not be required to stay more than three years there.

The same paper is glad to say that since the advent of Dispensation of justice in Bombay. Lord Reay in Bombay there has been an appreciable improvement in the dispensation of justice in that presidency. The *Ghamkhwar* lately had occasion to refer to the impartiality shown by his lordship in some cases. The High Court of Bombay, too, exhibited great impartiality on a recent occasion. One Mr. Fox, an Assistant Engineer, foolishly went in a trolley on a railroad, which has not yet been completed, and is not open to traffic, on a dark night without a light. When a ballast train approached from the opposite direction, Mr. Fox jumped off from the trolley but a native, who pushed the trolley, was run over and killed. The Magistrate let off the Assistant Engineer with a small fine, but the High Court called for the records of the case and also sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment. The Panjáb Chief Court would do well to keep a copy of the judgment of the Bombay High Court in its office records, in order that it may be guided by that judgment in deciding such cases.

The Najmu-l-Akhhár (Etáwah), of the 12th September, says that it appears from a Mussoorie newspaper that Sir Alfred Lyall has not punished Mr. Laidman in any way. If the rumour is well founded, His Honour has in a way granted permission to Government Officers to abuse natives in open Court.

Circulation,
275 copies.

The Mihr-i-Nimroz (Bijnor), of the 8th September, says that an old dog belonging to Her Majesty has lately died and that Her Majesty deeply regrets its death. It would be a happy day for this country if the miseries and hardships of the native population could excite in Her Majesty's mind even a portion of that grief which she feels at the death of her favourite dog. Europeans lay violent hands on natives on slight provocation, and persons are severely oppressed by subordinate Government officers. The people have a number of other grievances.

Circulation,
240 copies.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Sajjan Vinod* (Agra), of the 13th September, regrets Transfer of district officers. to say that many Musalmáns, who have not received a sound education but who have secured their elevation to high offices by winning the goodwill of European officers by flattery, abuse their powers and oppress the people. It would be a good thing if all officers serving in the district were transferred every three years as before.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 15th September, goes in mourning on the occasion of the death of the Mahárája of Kashmir. of the Mahárája of Kashmir, and highly praises His Highness for his good qualities and the reforms introduced by him in the administration. (The *Victoria Paper*, Sialkot, of the 15th September, notices the Mahárája's death with deep regret).

Circulation,
182 copies

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 15th September, takes the Nawáb of Rámpur to task for neglecting the education of his subjects. Education in Rampur There is not a single school in the State in which boys may learn English.

Circulation,
375 copies.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow, of the 10th September, says that it appears from the *Rávi-i-Benazír* of Lahore that a beggar was lately fined Rs. 5 by a tahsildár in Patiala and that he was made to collect the amount by begging alms! The Mahárája of Jind had collected over one lakh maunds of grain, but during the late heavy rainfall water found its way to the grain. On this the Mahárája distributed it among the cultivators in the State. At the time of the next harvest they will have to supply good grain to the State in return. Such high-handedness prevails in Native States.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Rofiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 12th September, in an article headed "Miracle in Native States," observes that six persons were Some sorcerers punished in Nalagarh.

lately put on trial in Nalagarh for practising witchcraft, of whom two were sentenced to a fine of Rs. 500 and two years' imprisonment each, and another to a fine of Rs. 200, and the other three were acquitted. In commenting upon the same case the *Oudh Akhbār* has rightly observed that if a Magistrate in British India had to deal with such a case, he would be greatly puzzled, no punishment having been provided in the Indian Penal Code for witchcraft, and that the question is, what proof the Nalagarh State has of the practical effect of the black art.

LOCAL.

THE *Hindustānī* (Lucknow), of the 11th September, publishes the memorial which the inhabitants of Ganeshganj and Vazirganj have submitted to the Municipal Board of Lucknow asking for the expulsion of prostitutes from that part of the town, and remarks that the memorial is a well-reasoned document and needs no comment.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Prince-of-Wales' Gazette* (Meerut) of the 4th September, says that one Mr. Smith at Meerut has killed one and not three persons, as stated by the *Pioneer*. The accused intended to kill his wife, but he accidentally shot a native nurse who stood near her. Soon after the occurrence of the unfortunate incident he voluntarily surrendered himself to the police.

A native woman shot by
a European at Meerut.

The *Kárnámah* (Lucknow), of the 7th September, complains that at Lucknow horses suffering from sores are used in hackney carriages, and urges that the carriages and the horses should be more frequently inspected by municipal officers than at present, to check the evil.

Hackney carriages,
Lucknow.

Circulation,
265 copies.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 12th September, writing from Vazirabad, complains that boars have largely increased in the neighbourhood and destroy crops.

Boars in Vazirabad.

Circulation,
450 copies.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Aftab-i-Alam-tab</i> ...	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Divan Ayá Singh ...	1885. Sep. 7th & 15th ...	Sep. 10th & 17th respectively.	
2	<i>Aftab-i-Hind</i> ...	Jullundur	Ditto	Ditto	Barkat Ali	12th	" 18th	203 copies.
3	<i>Aftab-i-Panjáb</i> ...	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Divan Bútá Singh ...	" 7th, 9th, 11th & 14th.	" 10th, 11th, 13th & 17th respectively.	500 "
4	<i>Agrá Akhbar</i> ...	Agrá	Ditto	Weekly	Shuján-l-Hasan ...	" 7th & 14th,	" 10th & 17th respectively.	250 "
5	<i>Ainu-l-Akhhár</i> ...	Morádábád	Ditto	Ditto	Diláwar Ali	8th	" 14th	150 "
6	<i>Akhhár-i-Alam</i> ...	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	" 8th & 15th...	" 11th & 18th respectively.	65 "
7	<i>Akhhár-i-Am</i> ...	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Rám ...	" 5th, 9th & 12th.	" 8th, 12th & 17th respec- tively.	2,500 "
8	<i>Akhhár-i-Chunár</i> ...	Chunár	Ditto	Weekly	Hanúmán Prasád ...	" 8th & 15th...	" 10th & 19th respectively.	400 "
9	<i>Akmalu-l-Akhhár</i> ...	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Fakhru-l-din	11th	" 14th.	
10	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-English,	Bi-weekly	Guláb Rai	" 8th, 12th & 15th.	" 10th, 14th & 17th respec- tively.	284 copies (in- cluding 45 copies taken by Govt.).
11	<i>Almora Akhhár</i> ...	Almora	Hindí	Weekly	Sadák Nand	" 7th & 14th...	" 10th & 17th respectively.	106 copies.
12	<i>Amjadu-l-Akhhár</i> ...	Badáun	Urdu	Ditto	Ali Amjad Husain...	" 7th	" 12th	250 "

13	Anand Kaddambini	... Mirápur	... Hindí	... Monthly	... Shyam Kishor	... For September	15th.	150	"
14	Anjuman-i-Hind	... Lucknow	... Urdú	... Weekly	... Chandan Lal	... Sep. 5th & 12th...	" 9th & 15th respectively.	250	"
15	Anjuman-i-Panjáb	... Lahore	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjáb.	... " " "	" 8th & 15th respectively.	600	"
16	Anwarul-Akhdar	... Lucknow	... Ditto	... Daily	... Tegh Bahádur	... " 8th to 18th...	" 8th to 18th respectively.	102	"
17	Ashrafu-l-Akhdar	... Delhi	... Ditto	... Tri-monthly	... Mirzá Khán	... " 11th	" 15th	182	"
18	Azad	... Lucknow	... Ditto	... Weekly	... Ahmad Ali	... " 8th & 15th,	" 9th & 16th respectively.	100	"
19	Bharat Bandhu	... Aligarh	... Hindí-Eng-lish.	... Ditto	... Totá Rám	... " 11th	" 13th	225	"
20	Bharat Vilás	... Agrá	... Hindí	... Ditto	... Bhagwán Dás	... " 8th	" 11th	1,750	"
21	Bharat Jivan	... Benáres	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Rám Krishn Varmá,	... " 7th & 14th	" 9th & 16th respectively.	150	"
22	Bharat Prakash	... Morádábád	... Ditto	... Bi-monthly	... Banwári Lal	... " 1st	" 9th	310	"
23	Bharat Sudashá Pravaritak.	... Farrukhabád,	... Ditto	... Monthly	... Káli Charan	... For August	" 8th	250	"
24	Dabdaba-i-Qaisarí	... Bareilly	... Urdú	... Weekly	... Thákur Prasád	... Sep. 5th & 12th,	" 9th & 16th respectively.	500	"
25	Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí	... Rámpur	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Muhammad Husain,	... " 7th & 14th,	" 10th & 17th respectively.	313	"
26	Dabiru-l-Mulk	... Bhupal	... Ditto	... Bi-monthly	... Amjad Ali	... " 6th	" 11th	335	"
27	Delhi Punch	... Lahore	... Ditto	... Weekly	... Fazlu-l-dín	... " 9th & 16th,	" 10th & 17th respectively.	300	"
28	Fatehgarh Punch	... Farrukhabád,	... Ditto	... Bi-monthly	... Saddiq Husain	... " 1st & 15th,	" 12th & 17th respectively.	60	"
29	Ghamkhvur-i-Hind	... Lahore	... Ditto	... Weekly	... Mahráj Kishun	... " 12th	" 14th	300	"
30	Growse Gazette	... Bulandshahr,	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Gangá Sahái	... " 7th & 15th,	" 11th & 17th respectively.	300	"
31	Gurmukhi Akhdar	... Amritsar	... Gurmukhi	... Ditto	... Jhandá Singh	... " 2nd & 9th	" 9th & 14th respectively.	633	"
32	Hám-i-Hind	... Cawnpore	... Urdú	... Ditto	... Muhammad Nabí Ashraf.	... " 10th	" 11th		"

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
33	<i>Hami-i-Islam</i>	Delhi	Urdu	Tri-monthly,	Abdul-Wahab	Sep. 2nd & 11th	1885. 9th & 18th, respectively.	
34	<i>Hindi Pradip</i>	Allahabad	Hindi	Monthly	Balkrishn Bhatt	For September	8th	225 copies.
35	<i>Hindustani</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Tri-weekly	Gangá Prasad	Sep. 6th, 8th, 11th, 13th & 16th.	8th, 10th, 12th, 14th & 17th respectively.	600 "
36	<i>Islam</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Mir	4th & 11th	9th & 14th respectively.	260 "
37	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	5th, 9th & 12th.	9th, 12th & 15th respectively.	132 "
38	<i>Jalwa-i-Tar</i>	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Ganeshi Lal	8th	11th	90 "
39	<i>Karnadma</i>	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub	7th & 14th.	10th & 16th respectively.	265 "
40	<i>Kashi Patrika</i>	Benares	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	Lakshmi Shankar, M.A.	11th	12th	560 copies (including 344 copies taken by Govt.).
41	<i>Katehar Punch</i>	Aonla	Urdu	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Shah	"	14th	200 copies.
42	<i>Kavi Vachan Sudha</i>	Benares	Hindi	Weekly	Chintamani Rao	7th	"	350 "
43	<i>Khair Khudh-i-Alam</i>	Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	Mir Hasan	8th & 12th,	9th & 14th respectively.	200 "
44	<i>Khair Khudh-i-Hind</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Mahá Narayan	16th	18th	175 "

45	Khair Khudh-i-Oudh,	Fyzábád	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Khairáfi Lal	...	Aug. 15th	...	15th.	400	"
46	Khair Khwah-i-Pan-jab.	Gujranwála	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Brij Lal	...	8th & 16th,	...	8th & 18th respectively.	200	"
47	Khurshaid-i-Afsaq	Pilibhit	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Mazhar Ahsan Khan,	...	7th & 14th,	...	10th & 18th respectively.	450	"
48	Koh-i-Nar	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Harsukh Rai	...	5th, 8th, 10th, 12th & 15th.	...	8th, 10th, 13th, 15th & 17th respectively.	100	"
49	Lahore Gazette	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Didar Bakhsh	...	5th & 12th,	...	9th & 16th respectively.	400	"
50	Lytton Gazette	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Bulqi Das	...	8th	...	10th	90	"
51	Mawar Gazette	Jodhpur	...	Hind-Urdú	...	Hind-Urdú	...	Gobardhan Das	...	7th & 14th,	...	10th & 18th respectively.	208	"
52	Mashr-i-Qaisar	Lucknow	...	Urdú	...	Urdú	...	Ghulam Muhammad,	...	8th & 15th,	...	10th & 17th respectively.	405	"
53	Mathura Akhbar	Mathura	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Pandit Din Dayal	...	8th & 16th,	...	10th & 18th respectively.	50	"
54	Matla-i-Nar	Cawnpore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Durgá Prasad	...	5th & 12th,	...	8th & 16th respectively.	100	"
55	Mahr-i-Darakhshan	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Nusrat Ali	...	8th & 14th,	...	13th & 18th respectively.	240	"
56	Mahr-i-Nimroz	Bijnor	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Mahibullah	...	8th	...	12th	400	"
57	Matra Vids	Lahore	...	Hindí	...	Hindí	...	Mukund Ram	...	7th & 14th,	...	9th & 16th respectively.	100	"
58	Musid-i-Am	Agra	...	Urdú	...	Urdú	...	Ahmad Khan	...	10th	...	15th	700	"
59	Mulla Dopdaz	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ahmad Bakhsh	...	7th & 14th,	...	"	500	"
60	Murad-i-Kashmir	Lucknow	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Shyam Narayan	...	For May, June & July.	...	11th & 17th respectively.	200	"
61	Naiyar-i-Azam	Moradabad	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Amjad Ali	...	Aug. 31st	...	12th	275	"
62	Najmu-l-Akhdar	Etawah	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ruhullah Khan	...	Sep. 8th, 12th & 16th.	...	10th, 14th & 18th respectively.		"

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1885.	1885.	
63	Najmu-l-Hind	... Morádábád ...	Urdú	Weekly	Avtár Krishn	Aug. 15th, 23rd & Sep. 11th	...	200 copies.
64	Nasim-i-Agrá	... Agra ...	Ditto	Ditto	Jamná Dás	Sep. 7th & 15th,	8th & 16th respectively.	325 "
65	Nasim-i-Hind	... Fatehpur ...	Ditto	Ditto	Kunj Bihári Lál	" 8th & 15th,	" 12th & 17th respectively.	96 "
66	Nasim-i-Sahar	... Budaun ...	Ditto	Ditto	Imtiáz Ahmad	" 3rd & 10th,	" 9th & 14th respectively.	175 "
67	Nigamomádyán	... Lucknow ...	Ditto	Monthly	Debí Prasád	For September	11th	181
68	Nizamul-Mulk	... Moradabad ...	Ditto	Weekly	Ihtishámu-l-dín	Sep. 4th	13th	100
69	Már Afshán	... Ludhiáná ...	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. C. B. Newton	" 10th	12th	755
70	Nér-i-Badshah	... Aonla ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Sháh	" "	"	400
71	Nér-i-Absár	... Allahabad ...	Ditto	Ditto	Roshan Lál	" 12th	14th	140 copies (including 48 copies taken by Government).
72	Nér-i-Anvár	... Cawnpore ...	Ditto	Ditto	Abdu-l-Hamid	" 8th & 14th,	12th	403 copies.
73	Nusratu-l-Akbbár	... Delhi ...	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	" "	13th & 18th respectively.	200 "
74	Nyáya Sudhá	... Hardá ...	Maráthi-English.	Ditto	Básudeva Bháskar	" 9th	" 10th	415 "

75	Oudh Akhbar	... Lucknow	Urdú	Daily	... Sheo Prasad	... Sep. 8th to 18th, Sep. 8th to 18th respectively.	732 copies (including 90 copies taken by Government).
76	Oudh Punch	... Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	... Sajjad Husain	... 10th, 9th & 12th.	375 copies.
77	Panjabi Akhbar	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	... Shamsu-l-din	... 14th, 9th, 14th & 16th respectively.	275 "
78	Panjabi Punch	... Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	... Firozu-l-din	... 9th, 8th & 15th,	80 "
79	Patiala Akhbar	... Patiala	Ditto	Ditto	... Dám Muhammad	... 10th & 17th respectively.	200 "
80	Prince of Wales' Gazette.	... Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	... Ganeshi Lal	... 4th & 12th, respectively.	600 "
81	Prayag Samachar	... Allahabad	Hindí	Ditto	... Dewaki Nandan	... 9th & 16th, respectively.	125 "
82	Qaisari	... Jullundur	Urdú	Ditto	... Ahmad Bakhsh	... 12th, 8th & 16th, respectively.	400 "
83	Rafah-i-Am	... Sialkot	Ditto	Ditto	... Diván Chand	... 14th, 9th & 16th, respectively.	155 "
84	Rafiq-i-Hind	... Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	... Muharram Ali	... 12th, 7th & 14th, respectively.	315 "
85	Rafiq-i-Akhbar	... Benares	Ditto	Ditto	... Ghulam Husain	... 8th, 10th, 12th, 15th & 17th respectively.	700 "
86	Rahbar-i-Hind	... Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	... Khadim Ali	... 5th, 8th, 10th, 12th & 15th.	175 "
87	Rajpataund Gazette	... Ajmere	Urdú-Hindí,	Weekly	... Murad Ali	... 7th & 14th, respectively.	365 "
88	Reformer	... Lahore	Urdú	Ditto	... Salig Ram	... 12th, 8th, 10th & 16th, respectively.	700 "
89	Rahmat	... Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	... Mahá Narayan	... 15th, 10th, 10th & 16th, respectively.	175 "
90	Sabha Kapatthal	... Kapurthala	Ditto	Weekly	... Nizamul-din	... 5th & 12th, respectively.	365 "

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
91	<i>Sadiqu-l-Akhdar</i>	... Bahawalpur...	Urdú	Weekly	Dwárká Náth	Sep. 10th	1885.	264 copies.
92	<i>Safir-i-Hind</i>	... Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Buláqí Dás	" 16th	Sep. 13th	400 "
93	<i>Sahfa-i-Quds</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Abdu-l-Qudús.	" 10th	" 13th	280 "
94	<i>Sajjan Kerti Sudhakar</i> , Udaipur	...	Hindí	Ditto	Banshí Dhar	" 7th & 14th,	" 13th & 16th,	216 "
95	<i>Sajjan Vinod</i>	... Agrá	Ditto	Ditto	Srí Krishn Lal	" 6th & 13th,	" 8th & 15th,	200 "
96	<i>Shafiq-i-Hind</i>	... Lahore	Urdú	Ditto	Saifu-l-Haq	" 12th	" 14th	400 "
97	<i>Shahna-i-Hind</i>	... Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Hasan	" 8th	" 12th	103 "
98	<i>Sham-i-Oudh</i>	... Fyzábád	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Kishun Prasád	" 11th	" 17th	300 "
99	<i>Shula-i-Tur</i>	... Cawnpore	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Ibráhim,	" 8th & 15th,	" 10th & 17th,	175 "
100	<i>Siraj-i-Akhdar</i>	... Jhelam	Ditto	Ditto	Faqír Muhammad	" 14th	" 17th.	160 "
101	<i>Sitara-i-Hind</i>	... Morádábád	Ditto	Ditto	Banwári Lal	" 4th & 12th,	" 11th & 17th	210 "
102	<i>Subodh Sindhu</i>	... Khándwá	Maráthí	Ditto	Lakshman Anant	" 9th	" 12th	125 "
103	<i>Surar-i-Qaisari</i>	... Rámpur	Urdú	Ditto	Muhammad Rasá	" 3rd & 10th,	" 8th & 15th	80 "
104	<i>Tahrir</i>	... Morádábád	Ditto	Ditto	Ráhat Ali Khán	" 5th & 12th,	" 8th & 17th	150 "
105	<i>Tamanná</i>	... Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Púran Chand	" 8th & 16th,	" 10th & 18th	80 "
106	<i>Tabyan-i-Akhdar</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Muhammad Ali	" 10th	" 12th	80 "

107	<i>Taṭṭya-i-Hind</i>	...	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Sajjád Husain	...	"	8th & 16th,	"	10th & 18th respectively.	260	copies.
108	<i>Vasīr-i-Hind</i>	...	Siālkot	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Mirzá Mavahid	...	"	6th & 13th,	"	8th & 15th respectively.	200	"
109	<i>Victoria Paper</i>	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Daily	...	Gyán Chand	...	"	5th to 15th,	"	8th to 18th respectively.	975	"
110	<i>Vrīt Dhārd</i>	...	Dhār	...	Maráthī	...	Weekly	...	Harī Bháskar	...	"	10th	"	17th	120	"
111	<i>Waḡḡya-i-Ālam</i>	...	Ghazīpur	...	Urdú	...	Ditto	...	Sirāju-l-dín Ahmad,	...	"	7th	"	12th	250	"

ALLAHABAD ;

PRIYÁ DÁS, M.A.,

The 23rd September, 1885.

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

[**CONFIDENTIAL.**]

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FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

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